THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1106.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1803. [VOLUME XVII.

Valuable Property, FOR SALE.

THE furviving partners of George Nicolfon, dec. and the acting executors of his laft will and teftament, will offer for fale, at Auction, on Tuefday the 31ft day of this month, all that valuable Tenement lying on James River and adjoining this city, known by the name of the ROPE-WALK TENEMENT.

This valuable piece of ground contains 16 acres, on which are the following buildings: a Rope Walk of 150 fathom in length, 120 fathom of which is covered in. A brick Lumber-Houfe, of four ftories, and nearly 40 feet fquare. A brick Houfe, ufed as a lodging houfe for workmen, of two ftories, 50 by 20 feet. A large Hemp-Houfe, and two fmall Dwelling Houfes. Befides the improvements above mentioned, there is a valuable Wharf and two Coal Yards. The tenement will be laid off in lots to fuit purchafers, and a plan thereof will be left at the printing office of Thomas Nicolfon, ten days before the fale, and will be fhown to any perfon who wifhes to fee it.

All the implements for carrying on the rope making bufinefs, of which an inventory will be fhewn on the day of fale, will be fold with that lot on which the rope walk ftands.

A credit of one and two years will be allowed the purchafers. Bond and approved fecurity will be required as alfo a deed of truft upon the property; the bonds to bear intereft from their date, if not punctually paid.

The fale will commence on the premifes precifely at 11 o'clock, A. M.

John Cringan, *William Atchifon*, *Thomas Nicolfon*, *Andrew Nicolfon*, } Surviving Partners. Acting Executors.

May 10, 1803.

Tucker's Blackstone.

GENTLEMEN, in any part of Virginia, who have fubfcription papers in their hands, are earneftly requefted to fend them immediately by poft to the publifhers in Philadelphia. The work is in great forwardnefs, and will, it is prefumed, be ready to deliver early in the fall; before which time, it will be the intereft of thofe who intend to fubfcribe to leave their names with the publifhers. Since the Profpectus was firft iffued, Judge Tucker has made a feletion of the moft applicable of Mr. Chriftian's Notes, which will be printed under their proper references.

*** The printers of all the Virginia papers will pleafe to infert the above one month, and fend their accounts to Mr. S. Pleafants, Richmond, addreffed to A. Small.

May 10, 1803. 1m.

Purfuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery for the Richmond diftrict, will be SOLD, *to the higheft bidder, for* READY MONEY, *at the Eagle Tavern, in the City of Richmond, on Monday the 6th day of June next,*

A tract of Land in the county of Hanover, containing by eftimation 428 acres, conveyed by Edmund Hawkins, and wife, to John Taylor Griffin, and by him to Robert Morris. Alfo, a LOT on the Main-ftreet in the city of Richmond, oppofite Mrs. Couch's tenement; and near to the courthoufe, extending 198 feet front, and 168 feet back, and diftinguifhed by the commiffioners appointed to fell the public property, by numbers 2, 3 and 4. There is a large wooden building on the premifes, divided into three tenements. Alfo, fix full and complete SHARES in the James River Company, and one SHARE in the Difmal Swamp Company, all ftanding in the name of Robert Morris.

Robert Pollard, Commiffioner.

Richmond, *May* 12, 1803. td.

WALTER POTTER,

BOOK-BINDER AND STATIONER, Oppofite Meffrs. Mitchell & Gairdner's, Main-ftreet, Richmond,

GRATEFUL for the encouragement he has received fince commencing bufinefs, takes this method of returning thanks, and to folicit a continuance thereof.

He has juft received a freth fupply of STATIONARY, confifting of fuperroyal Royal, Medium, Demi, Folio and Quarto Poft, Foolfcap and Poft Writing Paper.

Blue, Blotting, Cartridge & large brown Wrapping Paper; red and black Ink Powder; liquid do. pewter and glafs Ink Stands; Sand and Sand Boxes; Pounce and Pounce Boxes; red and black Sealing Wax; red, black and variety of Wafers; Gold Leaf; Slates and Slate Pencils; red and black Lead do; Ivory Folders; red Tape; Quills; Indian Rubber; Bonnet Pafteboard, &c.

Merchants' Accompt Books ruled to any patern, and Book Binding, in all its various branches, executed with neatnefs, accuracy and difpatch.

Now on hand, a large aflortment of Blank Books.

May 13, 1803.

1300 Pieces of NANKEENS

FOR SALE.—Apply to JOHN HENRY.

Richmond, 10th May, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF *Adams and Fifher*,

WAS on the 12th of laft month, diffolved, by mutual confent. All thofe having claims againft that concern will apply to James Fifher for fettlement; and thofe indebted will make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given.

RICHARD ADAMS. JAMES FISHER.

Richmond, April 4, 1803.

JAMES FISHER

HAVING purchafed the ftock of goods belonging to Adams and Fifher, intends carrying the bufinefs on for his own account. The aflortment of goods is equal to any in that line.

Wm. M'Cay,

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER, Main-Street, Richmond,

TAKES this method to inform the public, that he has juft received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and general aflortment of GOLD & SILVER

WATCHES,

among which are Elegant Repeating Watches, Ladys' Gold ditto. Alfo, an elegant aflortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, &c. He has likewife a few good Clocks for fale—All of which he offers to difpofe of on as reafonable terms, for cafh, as they can be purchafed, in any part of the United States.

He returns his fincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with fince his refidence in this city.

CLOCKS and WATCHES repaired on the fhorteft notice.

May 6, 1803. 9t.

To be Sold,

On Saturday the 18th of this month, on the premifes, to the higheft bidder, about

1400 Acres of Land,

Belonging to the eftate of Ann Rofe Robertfon, deceafed,

THIS land lies on the waters of Difficult Creek, one mile from Bibb's Ferry, on the main road leading from the upper parts of North Carolina to Peterfburg and Richmond: The land is well adapted for the culture of tobacco, corn and wheat, remarkably well timbered and watered; an excellent ftand for a ftore or tavern. One fourth of the purchafe money will be required in hand; the balance in three equal annual payments. The land will be divided into fmall parcels for the accommodation of purchafers, if required.

John Clark, *Henry E. Coleman*, } Ex'ors. of A. R. Robertfon.

May 6, 1803. 3t.

BONDS due at the Cuftom Houfe Richmond in the month May become payale on the following days to wit.

	May		May
Brig Fame	10	Sh. Alexander, (King)	14
Ship Alexander, (M'Intosh)	10	Courtney	17
Speedwell	12	Re-Union	20
Hercules,	12	Flora	27
Sch. Friendfhip	12		

GEORGE WATSON

FEELS happy in rendering his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends, and the Public, for the fupport which his OYSTER-HOUSE has received through the laft feafon; and as that feafon is now over, he begs to inform them, that he intends to be prepared to furnifh through the enfuing fummer, at all hours of the day, nice *Relifhes*, accompanied by good *Beer*, and the beft *Ice Punch*, made of arrack, or otherwife, as may be wifhed.

N. B. A good STABLE, with a plenty of green and dry forage.

Richmond, April 16, 1803.

Just Received,

A conſignment of firſt Quality

IRISH LINEN.

S. P. Braddick.

May 2, 1803.

VALUABLE PROPERTY *for Sale.*

On MONDAY the 30th inſtant, between the hours of X and XI o'clock, if the the weather permits, elſe the next fair day, will be SOLD on the ſpot, to the higheſt bidder,

IN FIVE LOTS,

(agreeably to the neft ſurvey lately made by Mr. John Williamſon)

Or in MORE, *according to the wiſh of Purchaſers,*

Eighteen and three quarters of an Acre on Shockoe-Hill, known by the denomination of the

FRENCH GARDEN,

and its dependencies:

Beginning at the line of Wright Southgate, and terminating in a point at the corner of a ſtreet N. Weſt of Doctor Ellis's houſe.

Likewiſe, three pieces of GROUND, ſuppoſed to contain about

TWO ACRES,

adjoining Mr. James Hayes and John Kenedy's line.

The terms of ſale will be, one third in three, one third in ſix, and one third in twelve months. For particulars apply to Meſſrs. Proſſer and Moncure, who will ſhow the platt.

Immediate poſſeſſion will be given, but no title made till final payment.

May 10, 1803.

The celebrated English Stallion, BEDFORD,

SO famous for getting capital Racers, and very handſome Horſes for any purpoſe, will ſtand, the enſuing ſeaſon, at the Bowling-Green, and will cover mares at Three and a Half Guineas the leap, (to be paid at the ſtable door) and Seven Guineas the ſeaſon, which may be diſcharged any time before the firſt day of Auguſt next by the payment of Five Guineas, or Twenty Dollars, if ſent with the mare, and One Dollar to the Groom in every inſtance. The ſeaſon will commence on the firſt day of March next, and end the firſt day of Auguſt following; a great abundance of good paſturage, gratis; and ſervants who attend their mares will be boarded at 10/6 per week, (which expence it is recommended to gentlemen to ſave, as they may be aſſured they are of but little uſe.) Grain will be furniſhed at the market price (for which the money muſt be ſent with the mare or it cannot be had.) The greateſt attention will be paid to the mares; but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes. Notes for Seven Guineas the ſeaſon, to be diſcharged as above mentioned, muſt accompany the mares.

Bedford has been advertiſed ſo often, and is ſo well known now, that ſuffice it to ſay, he is the ſire of ſeveral of the beſt racers in America, and that a three year old of his get, was ſold laſt fall for 4000 dollars.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, Feb. 22, 1803.

The Noted Running Horſe BELL-AIR,

(By Hart's Old Med'ley.)

FULL fifteen hands and an half high, bred by John Tayloe, Eſq. of Mount Airy.

THE pedigree of Bell Air, his character as a foal getter, and performance on the turf, are ſo well known to rank him among the beſt horſes on the continent, that a detail of them here the ſubſcriber deems ſuperfluous, as certificates to that effect may be ſeen where he ſtands.

He will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at Marable in Amherſt county, twelve miles above the court houſe, ſix below the Buffalo Springs, and eight from New-Glaſgow—to be let to mares at TWELVE DOLLARS the ſingle leap, to be paid when the mare is covered; TWENTY DOLLARS the ſeaſon, to be ſecured by note with each mare, payable on the firſt day of Auguſt next, at which time the ſeaſon will expire; and FIFTY DOLLARS to inſure a mare to be in foal, to be ſecured alſo by note, on demand, with each mare ſo put, endorſed, payable when aſcertained ſhe is in foal or tranſferred, with intereſt, in either caſe from that period only. Good and extenſive paſturage and ſervants boarded gratis, and mares fed with grain at the market price, if directed, to be paid for before they are taken away.

Great care and attention may be relied on, but will not hold myſelf by any means reſponſible for accidents that may unavoidably happen.

BEVERLY WILLIAMSON.

February 17th, 1803.

PHILIP LARUS, *DENTIST,*

GRATEFUL for paſt favors, informs his Friends and the Public, that he intends again to practice in the line of his profeſſion, and hopes by his aſſiduity to merit a continuance of their favors. Orders addreſſed to him, oppoſite the Poſt Office, will be ſtrictly attended to.

April 13, 1803.

By virtue of a deed of truſt, executed to the ſubſcriber, by Thomas Hooper, for the purpoſe of ſecuring to Mr. David Maitland the ſum of money therein mentioned, will be ſold by public auction, to the higheſt bidder, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, for ready money, on Tueſday the 21ſt day of June next,

Two Tracts of Land,

SITUATE in the county of Henry, containing about two thouſand one hundred acres, (be the ſame more or leſs) which were purchaſed by the ſaid Thomas Hooper from David Meade Randolph, eſq.

ROBERT POLLOK.

April 19, 1803. 17tp.

The ſubſcriber will receive propoſals until the 12th of next month, for ſupplying at the Manufactory of Arms, near the City of Richmond, from fifty to

100 Rations,

at ſuch times and in ſuch quantities as may be required.

THE delivery of ſaid rations to commence immediately after contract. A liſt of all the articles compoſing a ration, will be furniſhed on application to the ſubſcriber.

John Clarke.

January 19, 1803. tf

NOTICE.

THOSE gentlemen who have favored the ſubſcription for building an Academy at New Glaſgow, in the county of Albemarle, are requeſted to attend at the ſaid place on Friday the 10th day of June next, either in perſon or by proxy, to elect Truſtees agreeable to act of aſſembly for carrying into operation the ſaid building.

April 30, 1803. 4tp.

I will Sell

THE balance of my Upper TRACT in Orange, 900 acres, in lots as may ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers, giving credit till the 20th of November next, at the next Orange diſtrict court. Bond and good ſecurity will be required. Alſo 600 acres of the TRACT near the court houſe, on the ſame terms.

JOHN BAYLOR.

N. B. The ſale of the above tract for Land, is unavoidably poſtponed to the fourth Monday in May next. J. B.

March 18, 1803: 2m.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late *William Ludwell Lee*, Eſq; of *Green Spring*, *James City* county, ſtate of *Virginia*, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any claim on the eſtate, will be pleaſed to tranſmit the ſame to me, properly authenticated, that payment may be made.

William Hodgson, 2m Acting Executor.

Alexandria, District of Columbia, *April* 14, 1803.

A petition will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly, praying that an Act may paſs, For extending the navigation of the river Hardware, in the county of Albemarle, from its ſource to the forks of the ſaid river. p

May 7, 1803.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Albemarle county, a Negro man, by the name of NED, about 50 years of age, has ſeveral ſcars on his face, ſays he is the property of Leonard Henley, of Louiſa county. The owner is requeſted to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold as the law directs.

THOMAS WILLS, junr. Jailer.

Albemarle county, *April* 21, 1803.

A few copies of HENIG's JUSTICE

For ſale at this Office.

FROM THE WASHINGTON FEDERALIST.

An address to the Inhabitants of Montgomery County, Maryland; by their fellow citizen,

Charles H. W. Wharton.

NUMBER IV.

THE next objectionable feature of the exiſting adminiſtration is the appointment of Gallatin. To this appointment a variety of objections preſent themſelves, but to avoid prolixity, I will confine myſelf to two. *Firſt*, Mr. Gallatin is a foreigner, as ſuch, will it be contended that he has as great a claim to participate in the firſt offices of our government, as the natives themſelves? This claim can be founded only upon the ignorance or incapacity of the natives themſelves. If among the large majority of democrats which the leaders of that faction ſo proudly boaſt of, no native could be found capable of filling that office which a foreigner now holds; if ſuch be the mean and degraded ſtate of democratic intellect, or of what they call the Sovereign People, then the appointment can be juſtified on the ground of neceſſity: and then it will become the intereſt of the United States to offer her moſt lucrative offices to foreigners, to encourage the importation of Genevan and Iriſh Patriots. But is there a genuine American, who will admit this to be the caſe? Is there a genuine American, who will acknowledge his countrymen to be a pack of blockheads? Impoſſible! And yet, how can the appointment be advocated, except on the above aſſumed ground? know it has been ſaid, that ſound policy dictates to us to encourage as much as poſſible, the emigration of foreigners into our country? I know that this opinion has received the ſanction of ſome very illuſtrious names: but with due deference, I muſt confeſs I think the opinion fallacious — Who are the foreigners that generally ſettle among us? The very outcaſts from Europe Reptiles eſcaped from impending juſtice—Convicts from a dungeon—The convicted Iriſh—and the revolutionizing Frenchman. I mean not to caſt a reflection upon the national character of either people: nor would I have it inferred that the portrait implies without many exceptions. There are foreigners whom I reſpect—foreigners who have rendered ſervices to this country, and deſerve the thanks of the American people: but the fact is undeniably true, that the great bulk of emigrants who come over to this country, are ſo removed from civilization—ſo aſtoniſhing ſavage in their deportment, that one is really led to regard them as a ſpecies, below even the Hottentots—nay ſometimes almoſt to doubt whether they are a branch of the human family. Now, from the introduction of characters like theſe, what benefit, I aſk is to reſult to the nation? Point it out, & my argument falls to the ground. It had been anticipated that theſe men would have been ſerviceable in cultivating our lands—in clearing our uninhabitable foreſts—and in draining our ſwamps. But has this been the caſe? Do we find that the vaſt hordes of united Iriſhmen and others who are continually flocking in upon us, betake themſelves to agricultural purſuits? No, my friends they concern not with theſe things. They infeſt our towns—our ſeaports ſwarm with them—and the morals of our people become corrupted.——Scarcely emerged from a ſtate of ignorance, inferior to that of the ſavage of our wilds, they no ſooner ſet their foot upon American ground than they begin an attack upon our government. Neither talents or virtue afford a ſhield of protection, againſt their foul calumny and invective. With hands ſtill warm and reeking with the blood of their beſt citizens, they dare to make ſacrifices at the Temple of liberty: and ſet up a claim to the exerciſe of every priviledge which government guarantees to its own citizens: Reſtleſs and factious at home, they can bear no reſtraint upon their conduct. but with unparalleled impudence dare to dictate to the councils of our nation. Ever foremoſt in intrigue, it is on the ground of election that you ſee the foreigner in his native ſhape. No man is ſo buſy as himſelf—none ſo ready to find fault—none ſo ſolicitous in the ſucceſs of his candidate as he is—and none I may venture to aſſert ſo eager, to make black appear white to you, as this illuſtrious ſon of ſome enſlaved or ſavage people! What impudence! And yet it is from theſe foreigners—theſe precious runaways from the gallows—theſe oppreſſed ſons of humanity, as Mr. Jefferſon emphatically calls them, that the politics of our country are to obtain their complexion—our legiſlatures are to be dictated to—and we to receive with humility the maxims of polity and government. Such characters may indeed teach us that governments are only unneceſſary reſtraints upon the conduct of mankind—that rebellion againſt them is therefore juſt—that each one having a claim upon the good things of this life, robbery is no crime, and that adultery, which crafty prieſts

have hitherto taught us to condemn, is but a neceſſary 'exertion of the energies of population.' These my countrymen are ſome of the advantages which we ſhall experience from the introduction of foreigners, but what others we ſhall be likely to derive from this motley crew I have really yet to learn.

I return from this digreſſion. I have been imperceptibly led into it to a greater length than I expected, in order to refute the opinion ſo very generally received, that it is the found policy of this country to encourage (or promote) the introduction of foreigners into it. I maintain that found policy dictates a ſtep directly the reverſe and whilſt this rage for inviting them hither continues, America is taking to her boſom reptiles which invigorated by the genial rays of freedom will dart the venomous poiſon into that very boſom which warmed and nouriſhed them. I truſt I have proven the impolicy, of appointing Mr. Gallatin on the ground of his being a foreigner: but from the preceding remarks would not have it inferred that I am oppoſed to foreigners under *any circumſtances whatever*, participating in the offices of our government. Far from it. Selfiſh indeed muſt be that heart, and narrow and contracted the powers of that mind which would harbor a ſentiment like this.—When foreigners have reſided ſome time among us—when they have given ſtrong ſubſtantial evidences of their attachment to our conſtitution, and moreover acquired ſome property among us—when they have diſtinguiſhed themſelves from their uncivilized countrymen who general infeſt our ſhores, by their orderly conduct—their obedience to the laws—and when neceſſary, their ready aid in compelling the execution of them—then, and then only have they claim to participate in the offices of our government. But in Mr. Gallatin's character do we discover any traits like theſe? Is he not openly charged in the public prints with having promoted the Weſtern Inſurrection? Was he not the ſecretary of a committee whoſe intemperate conduct *certainly* tended to kindle the flame of rebellion in that part of our country—of a committee that entered into a reſolution that they would neither eat nor drink, nor hold fellowſhip with men who advocated the exciſe law? that they would regard the officers appointed to collect taxes on diſtillation as their moſt inveterate enemies, and would ſpurn them with contempt from their doors? Did he not avail himſelf of the amneſty act? In a word, what ſervices had he rendered to this country! What patriotic act had he ever performed to entitle him to that diſtinguiſhed preference above all others, which Mr. Jefferſon has ſhewn him by his appointment?—What an inſult is this! What! Not an American qualified to fill an office which has been beſtowed upon a foreigner openly charged with fomenting an inſurrection in the very country whoſe executive now rewards him with one of her moſt hon. and important poſts! Where was Mr. Nicholas? A gentleman whoſe underſtanding as much exceeds Mr. Gallatin's, as the huge Elephant ſurpaſſes in ſize the little mouſe. But even ſuppoſe for argument's ſake, that Mr. Nicholas would not accept this office, (and I really believe, under exiſting circumſtances he would refuſe it,) was it abſolutely neceſſary on this account that it ſhould be beſtowed on Mr. Gallatin? I do not ſuppoſe Mr. Jefferſon would have appointed a Federaliſt. When two and two make five, and a part is greater than the whole—when the laws of nature themſelves ſhall be reverſed, and vicious principles ſhall be neceſſary to the production of virtuous actions, then and then only, may we expect Mr. Jefferſon will forget his antipathies, and endeavour to be what he now certainly is not? a wiſe ſtateſman! But, I ask, was it prudent that Mr. Gallatin ſhould be appointed? Was it prudent that the ſuſpected inſurgent; the man who but the other day raiſed the banner of revolt in our own country; who had unfurled the flag of rebellion, and invited our peaceble citizens under its bloody colors; was it prudent, I ſay, that a man ſuſpected of all theſe, ſhould be among the firſt to experience executive patronage in its moſt bounteous, its moſt extenſive from? The characters of our offices ſhould be above ſuſpicion. They ſhould be free from defect; they ſhould be unſullied with a bluſh. The public tranquility demands it.——The public intereſt ſhould therefore be imperative on our Preſident in making his appointments. But whether in this appointment he has conſulted that tranquility, you my countrymen are able to jude. You will jugg; and from a perfect knowledge of your principles, I pronounce judgment for you. You condemn this part of Mr. Jefferſon's Adminiſtration. Need I add any thing more? Need I enter into an examination of the pretended conſtitutionality of the repeal of the Judiciary or the propriety of aboliſhing the Internal Taxes? This would extend my addreſs to a greater length than I have leiſure to carry or you diſpoſition to read it.——These ſubjects have already been ably diſcuſſed. And afer the light reflected on them by the intrepid and logical Bayard, preſumptuous indeed would it be in ſo young a perſon as myſelf to expect to offer any arguments for your conſideration on which the prolific mind of this illuſtrious ſtateſman has not already ſuggested? I feel my inſufficiency to treat this important ſubject in a manner that it deſerves, and I will therefore draw to a concluſion an address which has been written not to obtain popularity, but to aſſign thoſe reaſons which have induced me to ſubſcribe myſelf to the public, a decided Fedraliſt. Reaſons which to the virtuous and independant mind will, I truſt, appear correct.

No. V.

Concerning Mr. GALLATIN and the sale of Bank Stock.

WHEN important accuſations are brought againſt a man, who is either high in office, or high in favor, they will be read and remembered by different claſſes and deſcriptions of characters; by ſome with invidious joy; by ſome with humane and benevolent ſorrow; and by ſome with incorrigible and vindictive diſbelief. A writer who is the cauſe of theſe different emotions, is ſure to procure for himſelf a very conſiderable degree of indignation and envy; it therefore requires, that his mind ſhould be elevated above the petty conſiderations or conſequences of the angry or groveling paſſions of others. He ſhould before he begins, analyze the motive and the effect. It will be fortunate, after he has proceeded too far to ſtop or retreat, if he finds nothing to check his courſe, nothing to diſturb the tranquility of his own repoſe. Nothing can ſo much contribute to this deſirable event, as the moſt invariable regard to truth and juſtice.

The character of a public ſervant, ſo far as relates to his public deeds, is as much the property of the community as the objects are, in which he is engaged. This was Mr. Madiſon's opinion, when he inveighed againſt the ſedition law.—Among other objections, he alledged that it eſtabliſhed a power *which was levelled againſt the right of freely examining public characters, and meaſures, and of free communication thereon; which has ever been juſtly deemed the only effectual guardian of every other right.*

If a public functionary expects immunity, he ſhould reſign and retire to private life. If he continues to hold his office, and purſue the meaſures which promiſe a continuation, then he muſt act without error, or expect the hoſtility of diſcontent and enquiry. To cenſure with effect we muſt cenſure with truth; and ſometimes the proofs of our truths ſhould be either publicly expoſed, or explicitly referred to.

It is a great deal in this ſtage of my warfare againſt Gallatin, to ſay ſo much. It is not done from any motive which is connected with him, nor from the dread of the moſt ſevere ſcrutiny, which incredulity and partiality can make. It is done that my readers may ſee that if credit has been beſtowed upon the deeds which I have performed, a ſufficient portion of conſideration, to entitle them to credit. Here I might ſafely ſtop, and wait with a conſciouſness of the accuracy and juſtifiableneſs of my motives and deeds, until ſome diſcontented partizan ſhould endeavor to ſupport his falling greatneſs, his fading honours; and thus give me, a new occaſson to triumph over weakneſs and folly. But I write not for fame. My deſign has been to untie the bandages from the eyes of my fellow citizens, to expoſe ſome facts which ought to fill them with aſtoniſhment and indignation.

There are many people who pretend to have character, reſpectability, information and independent ſentiments, who tells us without reſerve, that it is not abſolutely neceſſary that the moral character of a public functionary ſhould be good. It is enough, ſay they, if he will render to the community a faithful diſcharge of the duties, which are attached to his office. It is not important whether a man be an atheiſt or a chriſtian, nor to what extent he may promulgate his infidelity, provided, in his public capacity he acts honeſtly. Surely there cannot be a more dangerous doctrine than this. How can we expect that any man who has purſued a courſe of the moſt flagitious and intolerable wickedneſs, in the various occurrences of private life, who finding himſelf, unexpectedly, and as it were by ſurpriſe, at the head of affairs, controuling the reſources of a people, whoſe wealth, and whoſe incorrigible blindneſs appear to be co-extenſive, will all at once make a ſtop? Or what did Mr. Madiſon mean in the foregoing extract? Why ſhould we talk about the right of examining public characters, if nothing was to ſucceed the examination? Did he not mean that they ſhould be expoſed, if they deſerved it?—Or do the Gallatinites ſet themſelves above Madiſon and his doctrines? Such are the ſtrange paradoxical tenets of modern republicaniſm, that it is very common to ſee them in hoſtility with each other. But ſo it is.

If Gallatin's elevation has been obtained by fraud and falſehood, will he become honeſt and candid, provided his integrity and truth will tend to ſink him again into the rank of a private citizen?—Or will he not, if it be neceſſary, either to perpetuate his power, or to make the moſt advantageous uſe of it, give way to practices like thoſe by which his elevation was obtained? He will, moſt ſurely, proſtrate every principle of truth and juſtice, rather than deſcend from his preſent eminence.

The Gallatinites will ſay and will pretend to believe, that theſe obſervations, cannot in any degree implicate their Meſſiah; that he is virtue, perſonified; that his talents are equal to his virtue, and that the diſplay of theſe in all public affairs is unexampled in the hiſtory of nations. What a deluſion!

Will the readers bear with me, little, while I explain a circumſtance of great importance and of much notoriety.

During the laſt year of the adminiſtration of Mr. Adams, certain publications appeared in the paper called the Aurora, over the head of which there appeared in capital letters, theſe words,

PUBLIC PLUNDER.

In theſe publications, there were poſitive aſſertions, accompanied by a ſtatement in figures, accuſing, and explaining the pretended frauds which had been committed upon the public, by the perſons who then adminiſtered the government, and conducted the treaſury. And they were ſo contrived, that every reader who did not know that the whole was a fabrication, believed that the public had been defrauded out of more than five hundred thouſand dollars. The fabrication was ſo contrived, as to fix this ſuſpicion upon Mr. Adams, Mr. Pickering, and Mr. Wolcott. The mode in which the fabricators acted, was as follows. One of the clerks of Mr. Wolcott's office was debauched from his duty.* He introduced into the treaſury office, (or conveyed the treaſury books to ſome other place) five or ſix of the Pennſylvanian democrats, to whom theſe books were expoſed.† They took down all the charges for money which appeared on the books againſt Pickering, &c. amounting to about 700,000 dollars, more or leſs. They paid no regard to credits, nor to the knowledge which every one of them had, that much of the money was aſſigned to Mr. Pickering for the purpoſe of paying a debt which the U. States owed in Holland, though they knew that it would be perfectly improper to allow any credit upon the books to Mr. Pickering, until the payments, and other purpoſes for which the money was advanced, were fully exemplified. All this has ſince been done. Mr. Pickernig ſtands acquitted; nay more, it appears that he negociated the paymenis in Holland with ſo much ability and fidelity, that he ſaved in the price or rate of exchange more than 14000 dollars, which ſum he voluntarily gave an account of and ſurrendered to the public. The friends of Mr. Pickering were aſtoniſhed that he ſhould have borne in ſilence ſuch defamatory publications. The reaſon was this. The money was appropriated to effect certain duties; as for inſtance, the purchaſe of bills of exchange. If Mr. Pickering had defended himſelf againſt the defamation, and ſtated that the money was appropriated for purchaſing bills of exchange, he could at once have ſilenced the story about *public plunder*; but he would at the ſame time have expoſed the ſecrets of government. The dealers in exchange would have diſcovered that the public wanted a large ſum in bills upon Amſterdam. The exchange upon ſuch would have aroſen, and inſtead of gaining 14000 dollars, as has been done, he might have acted as Gallatin has done in a ſimilar negociation, ſo that the public might have been very greatly injured.

It was in Mr. Pickering's power to have acted with the bank ſtock as Gallatin has done. The law which authoriſed the ſale paſſed in 1796. The 2220 ſhares had been left as an inheritance for the preſent blunderers, and they have been ſcarcely ſeated in the ſaddle of power, before it has been moſt diſgracefully ſacrificed. But let us return to the story about public plunder.

The reader will aſk how theſe diaboliſcal tranſactions affect Mr. Gallatin. In the firſt place it has been reported and has never been contradicted, that Gallatin was one of the midnight party which examined the books. But let this be as it may, Gallatin knew that the publications were falſe. It was his duty not only to have given his aid in detecting and expoſing the falſehood, but he ought to have diſcountenanced every man who had an agency in the diſgraceful tranſaction. Inſtead of this, he took advantage of the public deluſion. He purſued every means in his power to annihilate all confidence in the adminiſtration, by the means of thoſe very publications.—He has followed up the advantage with induſtry and perſeverance, untill he is now ſeated in the very power from which his virtuous predeceſſors have been driven. Whether Gallatin was or was not one of the midnight junto, who took the garbled extracts from the books, I conſider him, in the eye of morality, in the eye of virtue, in the eye of juſtice, in the eye of integrity, and in the eye of truth, to be no leſs guilty. I conſider alſo, that his elevation has been effected by fraud and falſehood; and I cannot believe that the place will be loſt if it can be retained by ſimilar means. Thus I have arrived at a plain and ſtrong concluſion as reſpects Gallatin; here it is. I think his power has been obtained by falſehood, that it will, if neceſſary, be maintained by fraud, and I believe that it will end in diſgrace. The firſt I have proved.—The ſecond I believe. And the third I foreſee.

FEDERALIST.

To be continued.

* *This man is named Campbell and has lately received a commiſſion in the army from Mr. Jefferſon.*

† *Said to be Albert Gallatin, John Beckley, William Duane, Iſrael Iſrael, with others.*

The VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1803.

The Examiner ſtill advocates the crime of ranſacking the tombs of the dead. It is not our intention or wiſh, to enter into a vein of ſcurrilous abuſe, about a matter which does not either concern the Editor of the Examiner or the writer of this article, but the intereſt of the public at large. The writer in the Examiner ſays, he does not believe there is any law in the ſtate of New-York againſt carrying off in a clandeſtine manner, the bodies of the interred. In anſwer, we only refer the writer to the acts of the New York legiſlature for the years 1798 and 1799. This act, we believe, paſſed into a law in 1798. The immediate cauſe of it was, the body of a young woman which was ſuſpected to have been raiſed after being interred, by two phyſicians of the city of New-York, and which exaſperated the populace to ſuch a degree, that they were under the neceſsity of leaving the city for ſeveral months. In a philoſophical ſenſe, there is certainly nothing more criminal, in ſtealing the bodies of the dead, than many other actions, againſt which the laws have been, and ought always to be ſevere. Were this practice ſuffered with indiſcriminate indifference, the moſt tender feelings of nature would be injured; the paſſion of individual friendſhip, which is one of the greateſt ſupports of moral rectitude, would be done away. A man who could behold with indifference, the female partner of his fortune in life, or the daughter on whom his affections were principally placed, mangled by the hands of ſtrangers after death, would be callous to every feeling of humanity. The heart even of the ſavage Indian would ſtart back with horror at the idea. Friendſhip or affection for the perſons of the dead may be called a vulgar prejudice; but it is ſuch a prejudice as is eſſential to be preſerved. Prejudices are often more uſeful in promoting the general happineſs of ſociety, than laws and the rigid maxims of philoſophy. The general happineſs of mankind is the firſt object, that both moraliſts and legiſlators ought to have in view. No habit or cuſtom has a greater tendency to promote this, than a ſcrupulous regard for perſonal friendſhip. By perſonal friendſhip we do not underſtand, the cold and ceremonious forms of compliment, which the faſhions of high life, courteſy and intrigue have introduced. We mean that regard and affection for the memory of our acquaintances, which nature has implanted in the heart of the rude and unlettered barbarian. To deſtroy this prejudice, would be to eradicate the greateſt ſource of happineſs which we have in this world. Affection and regard for particular places, ſuch as mountains, rivers and foreſts, ought alſo to be cultivated in our breaſts rather than diminiſhed. This is another prejudice of the ſame nature, but the happineſs which this prejudice affords, has frequently induced the Swiſs, the Biſcayen, the native of Wales and the Caledonian, to relinquiſh the luxuries and gaieties of foreign countries in order to embrace the mountains and lonely heats, among which their early years were employed. Were there no other method to procure ſubjects for anatomical purpoſes than by ſtealing the bodies of the interred, the writer in the Examiner might have ſome apology for the practice. But anatomical ſubjects may be procured in a hundred different ways, inoffenſive to decency or the feelings of friendſhip. The The writer in the Examiner ſays, when perſons commit ſuicide, their bodies are ſeldom found before three or four days ſearch. We challenge the writer in the Examiner to produce one inſtance out of ten, where this occurs. The bodies of thoſe unhappy victims of deſpair, that lived in this city, to whom we alluded in our laſt remarks, were diſcovered, with the exception of one, a few hours after their death, and the body even of this man, although he drowned himſelf, probably with the intention of not being diſcovered, was found in ten hours after.—In general, we are certain that the bodies of thoſe who commit ſuicide are always diſcovered ſooner than it could be poſſible to procure them from church yards. In England and Scotland, the dead are ſeldom interred before the fourth day after their deceaſe. In many places the funeral rites are put off much longer. In Switzerland, the Highlands of Scotland, and all mountainous countries, where the ties of affection are ſtronger, this ceremony ſeldom takes place ſooner than the eighth, ninth or tenth day. Where the climate ſuffers it, we approve of the habit of not burying the dead for ſeveral days, as there are many inſtances on medical record of perſons recovering after being in a ſeeming inanimate ſtate for three, four and five days.

If a ſufficient number of ſubjects for anatomical diſſection could not be procured by the unfrequency of ſuicide, or public executions, the public penitentiary would be the fitteſt nurſery for this purpoſe. The bodies of perſons who have forfeited their liberty to their country, ought certainly to be taken for the benefit of the public, rather than thoſe who purchaſe their place of reſt and laſt repoſe. We conſider no practice would be more dangerous to the peace of ſociety than laying the tombs of the dead open to the pillage of yound ſtudents of medicine; and we truſt it will never be endured in this or any other country.

W.

Switzerland.—The new conſtitution which Bonaparte has aſſigned to the nineteen Cantons of Helvetia, diſplays the profoundeſt knowledge and judgment. It is infinitely ſuperior to either the old governments which the Swiſs had, or to the jacobinical democracy that was eſtabliſhed after the revolution. It approaches nearer the nature and ſpirit of the federal conſtitution of the United States, than any of which we know. Had the firſt conſul acted with equal juſtice and wiſdom in framing a conſtitution for France, he would have immortalized his name, and eſcaped the cenſure which his ſeeming ambitious diſpoſition has incurred. Although his interference in the affairs of the Swiſs was arbitrary and tyrannical; yet as he has conducted himſelf towards them with moderation and friendſhip, his conduct in this reſpect ought not to be ſeverely reproached. Had the firſt conſul not interfered, the inhabitants of Switzerland might ſtill have been laboring under the ſcourge of anarchy and confuſion. By his means they have again been reſtored to their former ſtate of peace and quiet, the fruits of which they may now enjoy, without being ſubject to the odious diſtinction of patrician rank, which rendered their ancient governments only the ſhadows of republican ſtates. W.

Statement of the polls for a member of Congreſs in the diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Rockbridge, Botetourt, Kenawha, Monroe and Greenbrier:

	Moore.	*Lewis.*	*Woodward.*
Rockbridge,	321	95	3
Botetourt,	383	158	12
Kenawha,	1	167	96
Monroe,	102	84	303
Greenbrie,	103	539	9
	830	1007	423

On the 9th inſtant departed this life, in the city of Philadelphia, whither he had gone for medical aſſiſtance in a dropſical complaint, STEVENS THOMPSON MASON, Eſq. one of the ſenators of this ſtate in the Congreſs of the United States.

—PORT OF RICHMOND—

—ENTERED—

Sch.	Dove, Norton,	Philadalphia.
	F. Delight, Weſt,	Norfolk.
Sloop	Aſtria, Pryer,	New-York.
	Liberty, Clark,	Norfolk.

—CLEARED—

Sch.	Lydia, Laddell,	Boſton.
	Harriott, Beckwith,	Baltimore.
	Succeſs, Tice,	Philadelphia.
	Betſey, Harbitt,	New-York.
	Betſey, Ray,	Philadelphia.
Sloop	G. Satchem, Bolles,	Wilmington.

Democracy.——The *fair field* of Republicaniſm has, in all ages, been more or leſs defaced with the *poiſonous weeds* of Democracy; but in no epoch of hiſtory, have they threatened ſo much, as in our days, to deſtroy the happy fruits of Liberty. In France *theſe weeds* ſprung up with the *moſt deleterious and noiſome luxuriance*, but, by a neceſſary delay, they have only tended *to fertilize the ſoil* of Deſpotiſm. In our country *they now abound*, and, if they receive not a timely check in their growth, muſt forever diſappoint the hopes of a *fair harveſt* from our free and happy conſtitution.

When we view ſome of the leading features of democracy, as exhibited in the meaſure of our preſent adminiſtration, we have reaſon to dread their baneful influence on our national welfare. When we recollect, how Gallatin in Congreſs, ſome few years ſince, arrogated a right in that body to ſtop "the wheels of government" by withholding appropriations to carry

into effect the British treaty, after it had been solemnly ratified agreeably to the Constitution, and compare this with the conduct of the present Executive, in construing the French treaty in his own way and drawing money from the public Treasury, without the authority of Congress, for the repair of the Berceau, which was to be delivered up to France as she had been captured: When we call to mind, how Mr. Jefferson, authorised by any Act of Congress, in direct violation of the Constitution, ordered Callender's fine to be refunded to him, after he had paid it into the hands of the Marshal and when it was to all intents and purposes the money of the public: When we see the vast sum of 114,000 dollars of the public money, unaccounted for by the Genevan Secretary, in his report to Congress, and remember, that the saving of 33,000 dollars, *not one third of that sum*, was made a pretext for destroying the independence of the judiciary and infringing the Constitution: When we proceed further and find, that Mr. Randolph, the leading democrat of the House of Representatives, after the error was detected and too glaringly for denial, expressed his astonishment, that "so small a sum (as 114,000 dolls.) should appear unaccounted for" in that report; while 33,000 dollars was represented to be so enormous a sum by him and his sect, as to be held up as a pretext to justify the repeal of the Judiciary. That he despaired of accounting for the lack of the 114,000 dollars and wished to smooth it over by calling it *a small sum*. Could he think, that the people would be satisfied with this? The advantages, resulting from the establishment of inferior Courts, were certain, and the 33,000 dollars would have at least secured to the people equivalent benefits from the services of the Judges, who were to receive them; but no one knows, what has been done with the 114,000 dollars. No services have been rendered! no benefits received from them! So palpably inconsistent in their conduct and so absurd and vague in their principles, are the present rulers, that the man must be blinded indeed with party prejudice and political infatuation who does not perceive it.

When we hear Mr. Jefferson's boastings of economy and of the fulness of the Treasury, notwithstanding the reduction of the taxes, and it is well known that the latter is the unhappy effect of the former administration; for to the sum left in the public treastry, at the time, when Mr. Jefferson became President, have been added the arrearages of revenue due from the people that have since been collected; besides the sums arising from the sale of the public ships and naval stores, and as to his economy, what shall we think of this, after what has been said of the Berceau and Callender's fine, and were we to mention the embassy of Beau Dawson, the mission of Mr. Monroe, the sale of the Bank Stock, and secret appropriation of upwards of two millions of dollars, together with his plan of the Dry Dock. Do we not plainly see, that they are empty and vain boastings, intended merely to gull the ignorant and curry favour with the people? *(Fred. Herald.)*

We mentioned a few days since, a report, that the Spanish Minister, the day after his letter to the Secretary of State, delivered other dispatches, concerning the Cession of Louisiana to France. Our information was correct. Dispatches were delivered as stated, containing the *secret* articles in the Treaty between France and Spain relative to the Cession of Louisiana, and of the orders of the Spanish government for delivering the territory to the French. Upon their receipt a council was called, to deliberate on the propriety of publishing them; which it was determined not to let the people know any thing of this business for the present.

It was formerly very fashionable with the democrats to cry out against all state secrets. A Republican government said they, has no business with any secrets; the people should immediately be informed of every thing. Now we hear of nothing but *closed* doors, *secret* appropriations, *confidential* messages &c. Two millions of dollars are *secretly* put into the pocket of the President, without the least disapprobation. Dispatches are received containing the most important information to the U. States, and particularly interesting to our western fellow citizens, but the people must not be informed of this. Why? Not because it is the subject of negociation, or in any way improper to be told—But because it might expose the weakness and folly of a few aspiring individuals. Such a shameful departure from former prosessions, such open violations of their own rules and maxims, must certainly open the eyes of the people, to the real character of those in power. *Washington Federalist.*

FROM CAPE GOOD HOPE.

The ship Franklin, Townsend, of Salem, arrived at Martha's Vineyard from Calcutta on the 3d instant. She left the Cape of Good Hope on the 8th March, and brings the following important information:

"The Cape of Good-Hope was given up to the Dutch on the 21st February, at which time the troops of the Batavian Republic took possession, to the great joy of the inhabitants. The English Government, it appears, had sent out new orders after the former ones to retain it; but the frigate had a long passage, so that the British troops had held possession from the first of January to the 21st February. They had mostly embarked for India before the Franklin sailed; notwithstanding which, the British Commanders, at the time they left the Cape, said they expected a new war in Europe, and wished they had retained possession."

☞ *Eurishotes*, No. III. in our next.

From the New-York Evening Post.

The EDITOR is sorry to have occasion to observe that some accounts for this paper are of a year's standing, and some of eighteen months, and that justice to the establishment compels him to give this public notice, that the book keeper has received indiscriminate orders to stop on the 16th inst. May, the papers of any person thus wanting punctuality. No apology will be made for this peremptory measure, further than to say that it is intimately connected with the success of the paper itself. While our subscribers are more numerous than those of any daily paper in the city, and our expences much heavier, our advertising department is generally speaking, less profitably filled than that of several others, it is of course material that at least a strict punctuality in payments be observed.

☞ The accounts of balances due by subscribers in this City, to the New-York Evening Post and Herald, are lodged with the Printer of this paper—such as are indebted, will please to call at this office and make payment.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

EXTRACTS FROM PARIS PAPERS.

When the Swiss deputies waited on the agents of the French government that was appointed to form a constitution for them, they were surprized by a request that they would separate themselves into two parties—those who were for retaining the ancient forms of government, and those who were partizans of the revolution; after some hesitation they obeyed, and 16 pronounced themselves of the former class, who succeeded, it seems, in procuring for certain cantons their ancient form of government.

The celebrated colonel Laharpe, who was elected a deputy from the democratic canton of Zurich, declined that office, but his letter of acknowledgment to the canton is more like a protest against the interference of the French.

The doge of Liguria (Genoa) has ordered a monument to be erected to perpetuate the memory of the services rendered his country by Bonaparte, and another to perpetuate those of Christopher Columbus, the discover of the new world.

The French government has suspended the right of trial by jury in the following departments, during the present and next year: Cotes du Nord, Mornilian, (Bretagne) Vaucluse, Bouches du Rhone, Var, (Provence) Alpes Maratimes, Golo, Lamoue, Po, Doire, Sesia Stura, Marengo, and Tarano in Savoy and Piedmont.

The same government has ordered that after 12 months residence and taking an oath of fidelity to the constitution, any foreigner who has rendered the public eminent services, or established any important manufactory or house of trade, as well as those who introduce useful discoveries, may become citizens.

The officers, sailors and workmen of French marine, deserters or accused of desertion, are allowed to return and will be employed as heretofore; and it is decreed that no tree marked by the agents as fit for the navy use shall be cut down or sold even when on private property, but delivered to the government at a fixed price.

In his route to Havre, Bonaparte visited the field where the battle of Ivry was fought, and ordered the monument commemorating this event to be restored, with an inscription, indicating the sad consequences of internal factions and foreign alliances; which, as he told the mayor of Ivry, caused the shedding of blood in that place. The language which he held to the emigrants, nobility and others attached to the ancient order was calculated on all occasions to inspire them with the idea that the destruction of privileges which, reduced them, did not originate with him or the revolution, but was the effect of time which had changed the manners of the age; but his language to the clergy is more severe, if not more candid, where he tells the priests, on one occasion, that he had forgiven much and done much to unite the church, and that they must live in harmony, and do much for the state.

It is related of Bonaparte, as an evidence of his capricious memory, that in reviewing whole regiments, he will call out private soldiers from the ranks and reward them for some good act of theirs which took place years before; and to prove that he can be witty, it is said that, on returning the keys of Rouen which had been just presented them, he, with proper acknowledgements to the mayor, who had presented them with a flattering address, replied that the *keys* he would give to no man were those which would secure the confidence of the citizens.

A communication has been established between the the Sambre and the Scheldt, by a canal passing under the walls of Bruxelles, and by an additional canal. The benefits of that of Languedoc are to be extended to Montauban, &c.

A new key is making on the Seine, and two new bridges over that river, the one opposite the King's Garden and the other between the Port Neuf, and the Port Royal, which are in great forwardness, and will add to the union and ornament of the city of Paris.

A writer on French finance proposes to redeem the assignats and mandates on the following terms—assignats of and under 2½ livres a 3 for 1; assignats of and under 5 livres a 10 for 1; ditto of and under 100 livers 30 for 1; ditto of and under 10,000, including mandates reduced a 30 for 1; assignats of this class, 250 for 1; making at this rate, he says, 119 millions specie, all which, with 950 millions capital reimbursed *in bons*, 478 millions interest paid in assignats, and 150 millions supposed due to foreigners he proposes to fund at 5 per cent. Another French financier recapitulating the balances of commerce for England, which he makes together *l.*346,848,471 sterling in the last century, by creditable authors and official reports, says, that it is perhap more than the amount of gold and silver coined in the known world, and adds that, if trade could have brought England that much money from other countries, all which those countries now possess must have returned by flight.

The manner in whsch the indemnities are settled in Germany may be discovered from the following extract—"If, contrary to the wishers, and notwithstanding the mediation of Russia and France united, his majesty the emperor of Germany, counting on the possession of Passau, should refuse to evacuate it in fifty days allowed for the deliberations of the Imperial diet, the government of Prussia and France engage themselves to unite their forces with those or Bavaria, to insure the latter the preservation of its ancient domains, as well as the possession of Passau and other countries fallen to it by the distribution of indemnities."—"Signed, Talleyrand, Luchesini and Cetto."

Some time in November last a lad of thirteen years of age, shot himself in Paris, and amongst other remarks on the subject the following taken from the Journal of Paris, deserves particular notice. "The Atheists dry up the sources of public mortals, and those poison the streams, who cover the rocks of unbelief with the flowers of pride. Suicide is their offspring; it is by pompous eulogies of it that the crime has descended from the more advanced to the first period of life, and shews too much the dangerous influence of many modern authors."

Morau de St. Merry, the author of the History of St. Domingo, who resided in Philadelphia for several years during the revolution, took possession of Plaisance and Parma, in the name of the French republic, after the death of the late sovereign.

Two brothers, of the name of De Angelis were condemned at Milan, the one to lose his life, and the other to 20 years hard labour, with sundry other persons to different punishments, for disturbing the public tranquility under the affected name of *friends of the people.*

From Dublin we have received information, strongly tending to confirm the account already given of the traiterous machinations of the rebel renegado O'Conner, and his emissaries in Ireland, to revive the spirit and action of disaffection in that country. On Tuesday morning last, Major Sirr, on information received to that effect, proceeded with a guard to a certain place in Dolphin's barn, where he found 81 newly forged pikes, of an improved and peculiar construction.

BOSTON, May 6.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

LATE AND AUTHENTIC.—In the ship Perseverance, which arrived yesterday from Leghorn and Gibraltar, WILLIAM EATON, Esq. our Consul for the city, and kingdom of Tunis, came passengers; and will immediatele proceed to the seat of government. Doct. GEORGE DAVIS, of New-York, is left charged with affairs.

"As late as the 1st of April *Malta was not evacuated by the English*; nor any apparent movements to that effect. It was said that transports were gone to bring off the British Garrison from Alexandria; but, it is thought more probably *to provision them.*

"In consequence of the late mutiny at Gibraltar, the Duke of KENT was about to return to England, and the Garrison to be relieved.

"The French government has finally adjusted all misunderstandings with the regency of *Algiers*, by a general accession to the Dey's terms. Conjecture says, that TALLEYRAND has touched a *douceur* from the Jews BACRI and BUSNAH, and consequently persuaded his young master into a decision on which he had long balanced between commercial policy and private ambition.—BONAPARTE might, indeed, might have added one more sprig to the laurels which already cloud his brow, by annexing the "Potent Dey" to the catalogue of his slaves and might have done something for the *pockets* of the Consuls—But the *arch* bishop is of opinion, that it would be killing a goose for an egg—that an *Algiers* in *activity* would be ultimately of more utility to the French Republic, and of course, to their sovereign, than an *Algiers* in *ruins*—and that notwithstanding all the *fanfannonade* displayed on the subject, his piratical highness ought to be secure in the *friendship of the First Consul!* Consequently that chief of brigands will have nothing the ensuing season to check his depredations on whatever tributary nation avidity shall direct his outrage, whose *delinquency* may furnish him with a pretext.

"The Dey positively refuses to receive Mr CATHCART as Consul for the *United States*; and as decidedly rejects cash in lieu of the naval stores, in payment of the annual tribute for the last and present year. According to the statement of Mr. O'BRIEN there will be an arrearage due that regency, on the 5th Sep. next, of 121,073 dollars; it being the tribute and contingencies of two years; including 20,000 dollars, estimated consular present, and 6,504 dollars ransom of the master and four seamen of the brig *Franklin*, from the Bashaw of *Tripoli*, through the intervention of *Algiers*.

"The Bey of *Tunis* requires, and is resolved to have, as a demonstration of the *real friendship* of the President of the United States, *a good frigate of thirty six guns*, and sundry articles of similar consideration, which he has signified to the government. He asserts a right of free intercourse with *Tripoli*, in contempt of an actual blockade; and declares his determination to hold the *United States* amenable of all infractions of this assumed right. He has *congeed* Mr. EATON, because, he says, he *must have an American consul with a disposition more congenial to the Barbary interests!* Or, in the language of his Minister, *more pliable to his views.* This chief is endeavouring to negotiate a peace with Portugal, with a view of giving his corsairs a greater range, by passing them into the Atlantic. It is yet uncertain which of his loyal friends, the Danes, Swedes or Americans, will be designated as their prey.

"The Bashaw of Tripoli, now at peace with all the rest of the world, treats with contempt the overtures of pacification proposed to him in writing by Mr. CATHCART on the part of the *United States*, in conformity to instructions from the Department of State.—The notion of *peace* without *paying* is a solecism in Barbary. It is impossible, however, yet to determine what influence the appearance of Commodore MORRIS will have on the resolutions of this petty pirate, as none of his frigates has hitherto been before *Tripoli.*

Citizens of the United States! your Barbary lords assume a majesterial tone with you; and, except you take an attitude with them a little more worthy of *yourselves*, to the common curse of the "*fall*" they will soon add, "By the sweat of your brows ye shall support your dishonour and our insolence!"—Is it not already the language of their behaviour?

"NEW-YORK, May 10.

"This morning the brig Eagle arrived here from Bordeaux, which she left the 29th March.—The Captain confirms the news of preparations for war in France. But we have seen a letter from a respectable merchant Bordeaux, of the 20th March, which mentions the arrival there of a Courier, from Paris. A letter by this Cogrier, says, "*the continuation of Peace is certain.*" There are several vessels now coming up. We hope soon to be relieved from the rumours of war."

NEW-YORK GAZETTE, May 11.

The decline of the *Clintonian* interest is evident from the election of Assembly-men in Orange county, where the very name has condemned one of the family. Though the persons elected are of a different stamp from those who are now at the helm of affairs. The *Clintonians* have gained a temporary power chiefly by the influence of Mr. Burr, and are now propped by the reputation of another family; but must eventually sink into their former insignificance. A spring to things beyond their capacity, they have desperately raised their hands against those who exalted them, and must fall from the ladder of ambition.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.

ANOTHER RUMOUR!

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated half past one yesterday

"The following is from my correspondent at Salem, dated May 6, at noon: "About an hour since we heard the news of a Declaration of War by England against France—A Newbury-Port vessel, from the West Indies, spoke 4 days since, the British packet, for New-York; the captain of which said, War was actually Declared before he left England, (12th of April,) and that seventy sail of the line were in commission.

Several vessels are below at the time of my writing, one of which may possibly be the Packet."

The following letter from our correspondents at New-York, written yesterday at noon, evinces that a number of vessels were then coming up.—

JOCKEY CLUB.

THE delinquents of the late Jockey Club are hereby informed, that the Lists are left in my hands for collection. The gentleman who is entitled to them has requested me to give notice in this way one month, and afterwards to publish the names of those who may be still delinquent.

AUG: DAVIS.

May 14, 1803.

THE subscribers will give Cash or undrawn Tickets, for Ten Dollar Prizes in the Petersburg Church Lottery.

TAYLOR & BROWN, v. m.

May 17.

THE SUBSCRIBER

IS now residing in Suffolk, and proposes PRACTICING LAW in the District Court holden at that place, and in the Courts of the adjacent counties.

He would also purchase upon moderate commission, any quantity of LUMBER and NAVAL STORES. These articles may be bought at Suffolk upon better terms than at any other place upon the continent.

GEO. GOOSLEY.

Suffolk, May 1, 1803. 3t.

REAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorized to sell the following LANDS, viz. One tract containing 390 acres, on the waters of Rockfish River, in Amherst county, about eight miles from the town of Warminster, on James River. One other tract, adjoining the above, containing 391 acres. Much the greater part of these lands are uncleared. One half acre Lot in the town of Charlottesville, Albemarle county, unimproved. One other half acre Lot in said town, on which there is a convenient store-house and small garden.—Reasonable credit will be given if required, and great bargains given, as the proprietors are anxious to effect a sale. Mr. Hudson Martin, jun. who lives near the lands in Amherst, will shew them to any person wishing to purchase them; and the subscriber may be seen by any one wishing to purchase at his house near Charlottesville, or at either the courts of Albemarle, Amherst or Fluvanna.

BENJ. BROWN.

May 14. 8w.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, their

SPRING GOODS,

with a choice assortmet of

IRISH LINEN;

Which they are now selling at their usual low prices, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

May 14, 1803.

WEST-POINT,

That well known Tract of Land, in King William county, containing by a late actual survey 321¼ acres, is still for sale; those who wish to purchase may know the terms by application to either of the subscribers.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH, } Alexandria,
CHARLES CARTER, } Shirley.

May 17, 1803.

LOST,

Between Warwick and Richmond, or in Richmond,

A red Morocco Pocket-Book,

CONTAINING John Hoomes, junior's Note, favor Seth Ward, and sundry papers of no use to any person but the owner. Any person finding and delivering the said Pocket-Book and papers at the office hereof, will receive Five Dollars reward.

Richmond, 10th May, 1803. 3t

81

The Famous and Complete Horse, STIRLING,

Never beaten but once and then by accident

WAS imported from London by John Hoomes, Esq. of the B. Green, and extraordinary to relate, he won a king's plate at four years old and another at five. He was considered while running, by Mr. Weatherby, the author of the racing calendar and clerk of the course at New-Market, (as will appear by a letter from that gentleman) to be, if not the first, undoubtedly the second horse in England. The celebrated horse Hambletonian, (supposed by some to be his superior, and the first horse then on the British turf) paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas, on a match over the Beacon course, (four miles, one furlong and one hundred and thirty-eight yards) for 1000 guineas; Stirling was among the best racers that ever appeared in England, having won eleven races out of twelve, and when beaten, was undoutedly the best horse that started, as he ran considerably off the course, and even then came in third.

Stirling is a most beautiful bay horse, and descended from the best Rock in England, as will appear from his Pedigree below: he is upwards of fifteen hands and an half, in very high form, extremely gay, with great strength and activity, and is a most capital stallion. Perhaps it may not be amiss to observe, that Stirling's racing was generally four miles, and with the best horses then on the turf: and in order to prove him a horse of great speed, I beg leave to refer the gentlemen of the turf, to the 6th volume of the Sporting Magazine, page 302 and 303, where speaking of the velocity of the Barb horses, and comparing them with the English horses, the following extract follows in page 303: "it is accordingly said, that the "famous running horse Stirling, some-"times ran the first mile (of the New-"Market course) in one minute, which "is at the rate of 82 feet and an half in "a second, an inconceivable swiftness, e-"ven supposing it a little exaggerated, as "is probable it was: but for further sa-"tisfaction, we find it confirmed by Dr. "Matay. If such a velocity had continued "some seconds, it might have been fairly "pronounced, that the horse went swift-"er than the wind, it being very seldom "the most violent wind makes such way: "the greatest known velocity of a ship at "sea, is six marine leagues in an hour, "and supposing the ship to take the third "of the velocity of the wind which im-"pressed it, the speed of that wind would "not amount to 80 feet in one second." The subscriber does not pretend to say but the above account may be exaggerated, yet from a fair construction of the extract taken from the Sporting Magazine, he concludes that Stirling was selected as the fleetest horse in England, to compare his speed with that of the Barb horses.

In 1794, Stirling, then three years old, won a match of 100 guineas each, at Ascot, beating Mr. Crosby's Victor, (this was the first time he started.) He afterwards won at Egham, the Magna Charta stakes of 20 guineas each, fifteen subscribers, beating with ease Mr. Durand's Play-or-Pay, and three others. In 1795, when the property of E. H Delme, Esq. he won a 50l. plate at New-Market, Duke's course, four miles, beating Lord Strathmore's Horatia, Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput, and Mr. Girdler's Bishop Blaze. He won the Jockey Club plate for four years old, (Round Course,) four miles, beating the Duke of Grafton's Minion, Lord Clermont's Repeator, and Lord Grosvenor's Capsicum. He received forfeit of 75 guineas from Mr. Ruttin's filly at Epsom, and won the king's plate at Ipswich. In 1796, he won at New-Market, the second class of the Oatland stakes, beating Mr. Wilson's Caustic, Lord Grosvenor's bay colt by Potfos out of String, Mr. Bott's Totteridge, the Duke of Bedford's Brass, Lord Egremont's Fractions, and Lord Darlington's Albourne. He Afterwards ran with the winners of the other two classes, for the main of the Oatlands, which he also won, beating Lord Tichfield's Virot, and Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput. The same year he won the king's plate at Bur or,d beating Mr. Bott's Totteridge. In 1797, Stirling beat Lord Sackville's Kitear, a match at New-Market, for 300 guineas each: received forfeit from Sir Henry Vane Tempest's Hambletonian, in a match over the Beacon course for 1000 guineaas, half forfeit; won a sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, (7 subscribers) beating Lord Darlington's St. George and others, Duke's Course, (4 miles.) He was lamed before his next engagement, and has not started since.

The above horse will stand the ensuing season, (which will commence on the 1st day of March next, and end on the first day of August following) at Anpthill, 6 miles from Richmond, and will cover mares at Three and a Half Guineas the leap, (to be paid at the stable door:) 7 Guineas the season (which may be discharged any time before the 1st of August next, by the payment of Five Guineas,) and Ten Guineas for insuring a mare to be with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case, with One Dollar to the Groom in every instance. The best pasturage in the state (with a considerable addition to what I had last year) and servants board, *gratis*; grain furnished at the market price (for which the money must be sent.) The greatest attention will be paid to mares; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Seven Guineas (to be discarged as above mentioned) will be expected with the mares, or for Ten Guineas to insure.

ISHAM RANDOLPH.

Ampthill, Feb. 22, 1803.

PEDIGREE.

I hereby certify, that Stirling was bred by me, and was got by Volunteer, (one of the best sons of Eclipse) his dam Harriet by Highflyer, his grand dam by Young Cade: his great grand dam Childerkin by Second; out of the dam of Old Snap; she was got by Fox, her dam Gipsy, by Bay Bolton, grand dam by the Duke of New-Castle's Turk, Byerly Turk, Tafolet, Barb, Place's White Turk, out of a natural Barb mare. THOS. STIRLING.

Valuable Property *FOR SALE.*

That well known plantation in the upper end of Hanover, called

Bulfield,

NOW containing sixteen hundred and seventy five acres, more or less. It is not necessary to say much concerning this property, for it is not supposed any person will purchase who does not first view it, I therefore invite all those who may be disposed to invest their money in land, to examine this estate. I will, however observe, that it is in tolerable order for farming, and that it has been very much improved within the last three or four years, but there is still room for and great improvements may yet be made.—There is on it a tolerable good old fashioned dwelling house, an overseer's house, negro quarters, two good barns (in one of which is Booker's Threshing Machine,) and other convenient out houses, nearly 1000 young apple trees, just beginning to bear, and 4 or 500 peach trees, all of various kinds and choice selections. Between 7 and 800 acres are cleared, the rest in woods and mostly well timbered. About 40 or 50 acres of swamp already cleared and partly ditched, designed for meadow; more than 100 acres are laid off in lots and chiefly well set in clover.

There is sown 300 bushels of forward and 500 of latter wheat, about 150 bushels of the forward wheat is on fallowed and manured land, and put in in a masterly manner, but all the rest is in the corn field, according to the Virginia system—also about sixty acres of Rye. The sale will be made with or without the wheat and rye crops, as may be agreed on, and this circumstance will regulate the surrender of possession.

I desire also to sell, between 70 and 80 valuable

Labourers,

of whom 24 are men and boys, and none very old. These will be sold in families, for on no account will I separate them.—Also about 200 head of CATTLE, of which upwards of 40 are Oxen. Ten excellent MULES, well broke to the waggon and plough; some very good work horses, and a work mare, believed to be with foal by a jack; four very good brood Mares, two of them known to be blooded, and the others believed to be so, and two are believed to be with foal by Stirling.

Six Colts, two of them will be two years old next spring, one by Spread Eagle and the other by Cormorant, out of the blooded mares; two yearling colts by Spread Eagle; also one Mule Colt.

All the stock of Sheep and Hogs, Crops of Corn and Rye, plantation Tools, Waggons, Carts, &c. &c.

To save unnecessary conversations, it is proper to observe, that the negroes, stock, &c. will not be sold until a previous sale of the land shall have taken place; or the whole will be disposed of at once to a single purchaser.

I again offer the remainder of my Richmond property for sale, consisting of a square of Lots and the Houses formerly occupied by myself, including the House in which the Loan Office of the United States is now kept. The vacant Lots adjoining Mr. Pickett. A House and Lot lately the property of Samuel M'Craw, Esq. and the House and Lot formerly occupied by the Hon. John Pendleton. Possession of the Richmond property (except the House and Lot last mentioned and the vacant Lots) cannot be surrendered until the 1st Jan. 1804, without the consent and to suit the convenience of the present occupants.

I desire likewise to sell, about 24,000 acres of

Military Lands,

In the state of Kentucky and on the N.W. of the Ohio, chiefly patented in my own name, some of which patents are now and others will soon be in my possession. From these all the information may be derived as to its situation, &c. which it is in my power to afford.

Satisfactory titles to the foregoing property will be given the purchasers according to the tenure by which I hold the same.

Although it is no part of my object to turn the property hereby offered for sale, into public funds, yet payments for any part of it will be facilitated by receiving any species of the stock of the United States, or of the Bank of the United States, or of any private Banks and Insurance Companies, so far as to accommodate purchasers. For terms apply to

John Hopkins.

Richmond, Jan. 3, 1803. 12awtf

Hanover County Court, 28th February, 1803.

William Gaft, Plaintiff,
AGAINST
Richard Richardson and Dudley Richardson, Defendants. } In Chan'cy

THE defendant Richard Richardson not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, Richard Richardson, do appear here on the fourth Wednesday in May next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some public newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

A Copy—Teste,

Tho. Pollard, D.C.H.C.

The highbred English Stallion

DION,

WAS imported from London, the fall of 1801, by J. Hoomes, Esq. of the Bowling-Green; he was bred by Mr. Garforth, of Yorkshire, and is undoubtedly a horse of as pure blood as any in England. He was a good racer, and beat several of the best horses there, among them the famous horse Jonah, for the Hand Plate at York. In 1800, he ran over the York course, four miles, with Hambletonian, for the great subscription, and although the greatest exertion was made by the rider of Hambletonian (by whipping and spurring) yet he beat Dion only the neck, and actually refused to run with him for the Gold Cup, at Doncaster; a few days after, which Dion won with the greatest ease, beating several good horses; this fact, the subscriber has undoubted proof of, and ready to be shewn to any one that will apply. Dion, at another time, beat Mr. Cookson's Sir Harry, and Sir Thomas Gascoigne's Timothy, with several other horses in high repute, and was considered a horse of great speed and bottom also, for his racing, in almost every instance, was 4 miles; he was lamed early and obliged to quit the turf.

Dion, now rising eight years old, is one of the most compact horses ever seen, he is a fine bay, with great beauty, and has probably the best feet, legs, back and quarters that were ever combined in any one horse; he measures exactly fifteen hands two inches and a half, under the standard, has uncommon strength and activity, and is likely to get capital race saddle or carriage horses.

Dion, now in great perfection, will stand this season, which will commence the 1st day of March, and end the 1st day of August following, at my house, twelve miles below Mecklenburg court house, on the great road leading from Gee's bridge, over Meherrin, to Hasking's, Sir Peyton Skipwith's lower ferry, and Taylor's ferry, over Roan-Oke River, to cover mares, at Two and a Half Guineas the leap (to be paid in hand,) Five Guineas the season, to be paid the first day of November next, and Forty Dollars for insuring a mare to be with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case, and the mare remains the property of the person who put her to horse, with one dollar to the groom in every instance; good and extensive pasturage for the mares, gratis; grain will be furnished at the market price, and the greatest attention paid to the mares, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Five Guineas the season, and for Forty Dollars to insure, (payable as above mentioned) will be expected with the mares, but any person may have the season by paying Twenty Dollars when his mare is put to the horse.

WILLIAM LUCAS.

Mecklenburg, Feb. 10th, 1803.

PEDIGREE.

Dion was bred by Mr. Garforth, and got by Spadille (one of the best sons of Highflyer) his dam Faith, by Pacolet, a grandson of the Godolphin Arabian, his grand dam the famous Atalanta, by Old Matchem, out of Lass of the Mill, Oroonok, Old Traveller, sister to Clark's Lass of the Mill, Mr. Holmes's Miss Makeless, by Young Grey Hound, Old Partner, Woodcock, dam of the Lambton Miss Doe, Croft's Bay Barb, grand dam of the Ancaster Stirling, Makeless. Desdemona's dam, Brimmer, Dicky Pierson, son of Dodsworth, out of the Burton Barb mare.

The above Pedigree is taken from the general stud book of England.

JOHN HOOMES.

The death of Major Lucas obliges me to move my horse Dion,

across the main road (within half a mile of where he was to have stood) to Mr. Edward Delony's, who is son in law to Major Lucas. Mr. Delony will have the advantage of Major Lucas's pastures, in addition to his, which are very good. Gentlemen who wish to breed from this horse, may rest well assured of the greatest attention being paid to their mares by Mr. Delony.

J. NELSON.

March 15, 1803.

RICHMOND MILLS.

THE public are hereby respectfully informed, that we shall continue to furnish Meal and Hominy for next quarter, at same prices as the last, viz:

For Meal per bushel of 50lbs. 3/3;
Hominy per do. 50lbs. 3/3;

And they are requested to take notice, that these articles will only be delivered hereafter to tickets, which may be had at our counting house.

T. RUTHERFOORD, & Co.

21st March, 1803. oawtJ

Virginia:

In the High Court of Chancery for the District of Richmond, March 2, 1803.

Between
William Woodridge, Plaintiff.
And
James Perry, John Perry, Peter Perry, Allen Whitworth, William Leprad, Daniel Weisiger and John Watkins, Defendants.

THE defendant James Perry, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country, on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of May term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

LAND for SALE.

Pursuant to a decree of the Worshipful Court of King & Queen county, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, for ready money, on Friday the 3d day of June next,

The tract of LAND whereon the late Col. Philip Taliaferro resided, situate in the lower end of King and Queen county; or as much of the said land as may be necessary to raise a sum of money for the payment of which the said land was mortgaged. 1aw 3

The Commissioners.

May 6, 1803.

Bolting Cloths,

Of excellent quality, and completely assorted,

FOR sale by the subscriber, nearly opposite to Messrs. Taylor & Brown's Indue Office.

S. M. Myers.

NOTICE

In the case of *James Thompson,*

A BANKRUPT.

THE subscribers being duly appointed assignees of the estate and effects of James Thompson, bankrupt, all persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or have any of his effects are not to pay or deliver the same to any person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorized by them.

Samuel Myers, Wm. Mackenzie, } *Assignees.*

Richmond, Feb. 5, 1803. tf

NOTICE

In the matter of *Edward Broaddus,*

A BANKRUPT.

THE subscribers being duly appointed assignees of the Estate and Effects of Edward Broaddus, Bankrupt; all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorised by them.

HARDIN DAVIS, THO's WHITE, } *Assignees.*

UNION TAVERN.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he is now in possession of that well known stand, so long and so justly considered the most elegible in town, for the purpose for which he intends it; its situation as a Coffee-House, stands unrivaled, from its convenience to the Post-Office; its contiguity to the Capital, must always render it an object to those gentlemen who have public business to transact, while its elevated situation in the most desirable part of the city, under the hill, will, he hopes, ever make it agreeable to ALL who consult their own comfort. These local advantages joined to the strict attention which he intends always to bestow, will, he flatters himself, insure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it shall be his constant study to deserve.

J. H. LYNCH.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1803.

To RENT,

My HOUSE and LOT,

PLEASANTLY situated on Shocoe Hill, and on the street leading by Col. Gamble's to the Armory. Possession given immediately.

William West.

April 13, 1803. tf.

The Executors of the late Gen. George Washington,

Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

—VIZ—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expence than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, state of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3063 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princes streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known on application to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Washington, Culpeper county.
George S. Washington, Jefferson do.
William A. Washington, Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Custis, Mount Washington, Fairfax do.
Bushrod Washington, Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.

August 30. eptf.